

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

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who are not subscribers, but who are believed
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either subscribe themselves, or use their influ-
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THE BUGLE.

John Freeman—Habeas Corpus.

We have listened to no small amount of
discussion since 1850, on the question "does
the fugitive slave law supersede the writ of
Habeas Corpus?" We could never indulge
a doubt of it, but Whigs and Democrats
have. The question has at length been
raised in the case of John Freeman, at In-
dianapolis, and at least one judge has de-
cided for the supremacy of the fugitive slave
law.

We cannot better present this question
than it was done by the following letter of
Freeman's counsel to the Editor of the In-
diana Free Democrat, from which we also
quote the opinion of the court, and a portion
of the proceedings in the case. In a pre-
vious number of our paper, we erroneously
stated that Freeman was discharged. He is
imprisoned there, and awaits his final trial,
which was deferred nine weeks, to give him
opportunity to prepare for his trial.

This U. S. Commissioner must have been
a rare man for his post, or he would have
decried the law and granted a summary trial,
instead of so long an adjournment.

The Democrat also contains copies of pa-
pers certifying beyond possibility of doubt,
the freedom of the man, if he shall be able
to verify them.

Here is the letter from Freeman's Coun-
sel:

MR. EDITOR:—Our position before Judge
Major, among others, was, that the prisoner,
Freeman, could "controversy the return to the
writ of habeas corpus, or allege any new
matter in avoidance"—Rev. Stat., 2 vol., p.
105; that the right to "allege new matter,"
of course, implied the right to hear the evi-
dence; and that the exercise of this right by
a State Court is not, in the least, in conflict
with the Constitution of the United States,
or any act of Congress.

We contended that the Judge could not
give to the claimant a certificate of removal
from Freeman to slavery, that that could be
done only by the U. S. Courts, or their
commissioners, upon "satisfactory proof;"
and that, the very moment it appeared that
Freeman was a slave, the jurisdiction of the
State Judge would cease—he could then
only remand him to the custody of the U. S.
States officer.

But we insisted that until that fact appeared,
the presumption was, that he was a free man,
and that the State Court, or Judge, was fully
competent to investigate that fact. It is not
to be taken for granted, because Mr. Elling-
ton claims Freeman to be his slave, that he is,
therefore, his slave; and until that appears,
the State Court, or Judge, is not ousted of
jurisdiction.

This view of the case is perfectly consist-
ent with all that is claimed for the fugitive
slave law. It was never intended by that
law that the United States should reach forth
their arm into a free State and seize a free
man. She has no more right to touch such a
man, than the State Court has to discharge a
man from the custody of his master. The
truth is, the whole difficulty is a difficulty of
fact, not of law. We admit, that the very
moment it is conceded, or appears from proof,
that the person arrested is a slave, the juris-
diction of the State Court ceases. And we
insist, that the very moment that it is con-
ceded, or appears, that the person arrested
is a free man, the jurisdiction of the U. S.
Courts, under the fugitive slave law, ceases.

The question then is, Is he a free man or
a slave? And we assert, that the State
Court is just as competent to try this fact as
the U. S. Court. And, as the presumption
of all law is, that all are free whose feet
stand upon free soil, that it was much more
becoming and satisfactory that the State Court
should try the question of fact. And to as-
sume the reverse of these plain propositions
to yield the sovereignty of a State to a
man, that has nothing to sustain it but arbi-
trary power.

KETCHAM, BARBOUR, & COBURN.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

My line of duty in this case is perfectly
clear and plain. The act of Congress, ap-
proved September 18, 1850, called the Fugitive
Slave Law, vests in commissioners ap-
pointed under the act of Congress, in the
judges of the circuit and district courts of
the U. S., and in judges of the superior
courts of territories, the power and authori-
ty to carry into effect the provisions of that
act. Neither this or any other act of Con-
gress confers such power upon a State court
or officer. Nor is there any act of the Gen-
eral Assembly of Indiana which even at-
tempts to vest such power in any of her
officers or tribunals.

Under this act of Congress, Commissioner
Sullivan issued his warrant for the appre-
hension of John Freeman, a man of color,
upon the alleged ground that he owed serv-
itude to Pleasant Ellington, for the purpose

of having him taken before the Commission-
er, that the right of the claimant to his ser-
vices might be investigated. While the al-
leged fugitive was in the Deputy Marshal's
hands by virtue of that warrant, and before
investigation was had before the Commis-
sioner, Freeman was brought before me on
a writ of habeas corpus, to which the Deputy
Marshal made his return, alleging that he
had him in custody by virtue of said war-
rant issued by said Commissioner. Free-
man answered the return by controverting
it—by setting up his freedom, and controvert-
ing Ellington's right to claim him as his
slave.

Freeman's counsel contends that a judge
of the circuit court of Indiana had juris-
diction to go beyond the warrant of the Com-
missioner, and hear the evidence and in-
quire whether he owed service to Ellington
or not. In other words, that I can substitute
myself in the place of Commissioner
Sullivan, and proceed to hear the evidence
as to whether Freeman was Ellington's slave
or not, which I had prevented him from
hearing by virtue of this writ of habeas cor-
pus. It is contended that circuit judges
possess this power, not by virtue of any act
of Congress, but by virtue of any act of the
General Assembly of this State, but by vir-
tue of the State sovereignty of Indiana, and
her duty and power, as such, to protect her
citizens from improper and illegal restraints;
and it was compared to the right of the
United States, to resist British aggression in
impressing our seamen; and 2d. Upon the
following clause in the 73d sec. of R. S. of
Ind., p. 198, relating to writs of habeas corpus,
viz.: "The plaintiff may accept to the suffi-
ciency of, or controvert the return or any
part thereof, or allege any new matter in
avoidance."

These positions are untenable for the fol-
lowing reasons:

1. The State of Indiana has surrendered
this attribute of her sovereignty, as shown
by a portion of the second section of the
fourth article of the constitution, namely:

"No person held to service or labor in one
State under the laws thereof, escaping into
another, shall, in consequence of any law or
regulation therein be discharged from such
service or labor; but shall be delivered up
on claim of the party to whom such service
or labor may be due."

2. The case of Prigg v. The Common-
wealth of Pennsylvania, 16, Peters R. S. C.
U. S., Rep., p. 530, settles and puts at rest
the question of jurisdiction over fugitives
from labor, in favor of the exclusive juris-
diction in the United States, and that no
State Legislature can control it, and con-
sequently no State officer, unless he is vested
with authority, by act of Congress, can ex-
ercise any jurisdiction over the question of
freedom or slavery. In the case of Wright
v. Deacon, 5 S. and Rawle, 62, it was held,
that the writ of *habeas corpus* did not lie
to try the right of the fugitive to freedom,
though on the return of the fugitive to the
State from which he fled, his right to free-
dom might be tried. In relation to the case
of Prigg v. The Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, there is the following language in
a note to 1 Kent's Com., p. 445: "It was
there declared, that the national government,
in the absence of all positive provisions to
the contrary, was bound through its proper
department, legislative, executive or judi-
ciary, as the case might require, to carry into
effect all the rights and duties imposed upon
it by the constitution. Any legislation by
Congress, in a case within its jurisdiction,
supersedes all State Legislation, and im-
pliedly prohibits it."

"The Constitution and laws of the United
States secure the right to the owner to re-
claim fugitive slaves against State Legisla-
tion." 1 Kent's Com., p. 273, note.

There is another well established princi-
ple, which bears on the question under con-
sideration, namely: that no State can control
the exercise of any authority under the fed-
eral government. 1 Kent's Com. 401.—
This question is settled by several decisions
of controlling authority. "No State tribu-
nal can interfere with seizures of property
made by revenue officers, under the laws of
the United States; nor interrupt, by process
of replevin, injunction or otherwise, the ex-
ercise of the authority of the federal officers." 1
Kent's Com. 452. If the officer of the
United States who seizes, or the court which
awards the process to seize, has jurisdiction
of the subject matter, then the inquiry into
the validity of the seizure belongs exclusiv-
ely to the federal courts. 1b.

The General Assembly of Indiana, so far
from intending to confer power on her offi-
cers to interfere with habeas corpus with fugi-
tive slaves, by the clause of the habeas corpus
act above referred to, at sec. 725, on p. 195,
2d R. S., provides as follows: "No court or
Judge shall inquire into the legality of any
judgment or process, whereby the party is in
custody, or discharge him where the term of
commitment has not expired in either of the
cases following: 1. Upon process issued by
any court or judge of the United States,
where the court or judge has exclusive juris-
diction."

The Commissioner, so far as he exercises
jurisdiction over fugitive slaves, is a court,
and therefore will fall within the express
exemption of the Statute. As to the ques-
tion in hand, it is immaterial whether the
Commissioner is a court or not, as I only
refer to it to show that the Legislature of
Indiana, did not intend by any provision of
the habeas corpus act, to confer any such
power, and thus bring her officers in colli-
sion with the authority of the United States.
But I have already shown that if the Gen-
eral Assembly of Indiana has passed a law in
express terms, authorizing her tribunals or
officers to exercise jurisdiction in determin-
ing whether a fugitive from labor is a free-
man or a slave, that such act of the General
Assembly would be void, and no judicial
officer would carry it out for that reason;
besides, the State officer would not be safe
in executing such a law. Were I to exercise
jurisdiction over this case and discharge

Freeman, whereby he escapes, I should ren-
der myself personally responsible to Elling-
ton for his value, provided Freeman was his
slave.

I am at a loss to discover what difference
it can make to Freeman, to have the ques-
tion, whether he was a freeman or owed serv-
itude to Ellington, investigated before me
rather than before Com. Sullivan. Com.
Sullivan will hear the evidence that can be
adduced for and against Freeman—I could
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The Counsel for Freeman then made an
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States secure the right to the owner to re-
claim fugitive slaves against State Legisla-
tion." 1 Kent's Com., p. 273, note.

During this period, by his industry and up-
rightness he has secured the esteem of all
acquainted with him.

When Freeman came here he brought
with him a considerable amount of property.
He deposited, we understand, \$600 in Bank;
he soon purchased property, and married a
respectable girl, then living in the family of
Rev. Henry W. Beecher. He has a family
of three children, not five as we erroneously
stated last week. By his industry and fru-
gality he has acquired property to the amount
of four or five thousand dollars.

The manner of Freeman's arrest and the
insolence of the claimant had no tendency
to prevent excitement. The cowardly offi-
cers who arrested him, did so by resorting,
as usual in such cases, to falsehood and de-
ception. They represented to him that he
was required to go to the office of a Justice
of the Peace to give testimony in a case
wherein another colored man was a party.

The unsuspecting man accompanied them to
the office of Esq. Sullivan, the United States
Commissioner. Stopping for a moment at
the office of Mr. Ketchum, which is adjoining
the Commissioner's office, he was there ap-
prehended and hurried before Commissioner
Sullivan. There was great reluctance to
give Freeman opportunity to consult counsel.
Mr. Ketchum, appearing as one of his coun-
sel, demanded opportunity to consult his
client in private, and he was reluctantly
permitted to take Freeman into his office for
this purpose. The consultation had contin-
ued but a few minutes before the claimant,
with his posse, called at the door, (which was
locked) and became clamorous for his intend-
ed victim. Shortly after the door was opened
by Mr. K., and officer Stepp and his assistant
seized Freeman with a ferocity that would
have done honor to tigers, and then hurried
him down stairs and to the Court House, to
which place the Commissioner had adjourned
the hearing. Thither one of Freeman's
counsel soon followed. When he arrived in
Court, the claimant, Ellington, was insolently
examining the mouth of Freeman, probably
to discover certain marks therein. Counsel
reminded the Court and the claimant that his
client was a man and not a horse, and that he
expected him to be treated as a man. In the
mean time the people began to assemble, and
it was evident that public sentiment would
require a more deliberate trial than the
claimant at first intended should be had.—
The subsequent proceedings are given by
our Reporter.

Wm. Sullivan, Esq., who issued the war-
rant, did not receive his appointment under
the Fugitive Slave Act, but was appointed
United States Commissioner for general pur-
poses, previous to the passage of that act.
That act, however, gives such Commis-
sioners the same power on this subject as those
appointed under the Fugitive Act. We have
no doubt Mr. Sullivan engaged in this case
against his own wishes. It was thought by
some that in the outset he manifested a de-
sire to dispose of the case too hastily.—
Whether this is true or not we are unable to
say. Being called unexpectedly to the con-
sideration of the case, he may at first have
misapprehended his duty. Since the return
of the case from Judge Major, we think Mr.
Sullivan has shown a disposition to do justice
to both parties, so far as the law under which
he acts will permit. Counsel for the claim-
ant desired some time for themselves to pre-
pare for trial, but denied that the defendant
was entitled to a moment's time for his de-
fense, but out of respect to public opinion
they were willing to give thirty days, which
they thought a reasonable time, to Freeman
to procure evidence of his freedom, if any
existed. The Commissioner looking at the
distance to be traveled, deemed thirty days
not a reasonable time and gave, we think,
very properly, nine weeks from last Monday,
which day is set for the further hearing of
the case.

Thus the matter stands at present. Free-
man is now in jail. Marshal Robinson on
Monday gave his counsel notice that he should
remove him to some other place, but did not
say where. The Madison Banner of this
morning (Tuesday) says:

"Freeman, we learn, is to be brought down
from Indianapolis to-day for safe-keeping in
the jail of this county for sixty days; to have
a hearing at the expiration thereof on a writ
of habeas corpus. Probably the excitement
with respect to him in Indianapolis is the
moving reason of the change of vicinage."

If Freeman is to be removed from this
place, it will be a great outrage. There is
no necessity of any such removal. There
are some Union-saving Hunkers who would
like to provoke violence if they could. They
would rejoice, we have no doubt, to see a
riot, but if they get up one, we are certain
they will have to get it up on their own hook.
The friends of Freeman have no other desire
than to see a fair trial; the counsel of Free-
man will make the Marshal such propositions
that he will receive the condemnation of
every good citizen, if he refuses all of them
and removes Freeman. We are assured he
will not remove him to-day. We shall en-
deavor to advise our readers how the matter
stands at the latest hour before going to
press.

We notice that at the recent State Tem-
perance Convention in Rochester, attempts
were made in certain quarters to prevent
Frederick Douglass from speaking or voting
in the Convention. Douglass has more
brains than a squadron of the ungenerous
spirits who hissed the colored specimen of
God's handiwork.—*Cuyuga Chief.*

A friend relates a case, in which a boy
in school, who imbibed his politics from a
democratic father, refused to cypher in Fed-
eral money.—*Essex Freeman.*

A gold medal worth \$100, has been presented
to John P. Hale, by the Com. of the U. S. ves-
sel Germantown, for his services in abolishing
the lash from the navy. A handsome testimo-
ny.

The case has caused great excitement, and
it would be strange if it had not. Freeman
has resided here as a freeman for nine years,
having come here from Georgia in 1844.—

From the Indiana Free Democrat.

THE CASE OF JOHN FREEMAN.

We mentioned last week that John Free-
man, a respectable colored man of this city,
had been apprehended as a fugitive slave,
and that his case was pending when we went
to press. (Wednesday morning) before Hon.
Stephen Major, Judge of the Marion Circuit
Court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The
proceedings had before Judge Major and the
subsequent proceedings before Commissioner
Sullivan, will be found elsewhere in this
paper.

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it would be strange if it had not. Freeman
has resided here as a freeman for nine years,
having come here from Georgia in 1844.—

An Offering to Moloch.

At Clarksville, Texas, on the 16th of
June, two slaves were hanged for the mur-
der of their master.

The execution of a murderer seldom ex-
cites the sympathies of the people—but we
will not wrong the citizens of Clarksville
by entertaining the thought that they did not
regret the immolation of those victims at
the bloody shrine of American Slavery.—
While their feelings were moved for them,
they deemed the bloody sacrifice necessary,
under a system destructive as it is of all the
noble traits which characterize a humane
people.

The slaves were owned by a brute, whose
continued ill-treatment and outrageous bru-
tality rendered death preferable to servitude
under his control, and (after repeated denials
of their request that he should sell them), the
slaves, who were both young men under
twenty, determined upon his destruction and
a desperate attempt at obtaining freedom by
flight into a wilderness, where they might
find savages less barbarous, and could fall
into the hands of none more cruel than him
they had despatched.

They failed—were caught, and doomed to
die upon the gallows. Although none ex-
pressed sorrow for the punishment the
brutal master had received, (for he had fled to
Texas from South Carolina for having killed
a slave in the latter State), people feared to
speak out for the pardon of the negroes—it
would have sounded too much like "abolition."
—that bugbear which frightens men in the
South and grannies in breeches in the
North. They whispered to each other that
these men were not murderers, and deserved
no such fate—but they feared each other,
and feared their slaves, and so stood by,
coward-like, and saw them hanged for an
action any of them would have been proud
of in his own son! Such is the boasting
"chivalry" of the far South—where men fear
to do justice, lest justice be meted out to
themselves—where outrage demands judicial
sanction, and its punishment is rewarded
with the gallows—and where a city of armed
men is thrown into a panic by the raving of
a drunken negro!—*Dispatch.*

A New Temperance Move.

An association of women in New Castle,
Lawrence Co., Pa., have addressed a circular
to their sisters throughout the State, in re-
ference to the Maine Law. They talk in right
good earnest, and so we doubt not they will
work. We commend their proposition to
the ladies of Ohio. We copy their address
from the Tribune:

SISTERS IN THE COMMON BOND OF HU-
MANITY: We, the women of New-Castle,
Lawrence Co., Pa., have associated ourselves
together in a regular organized and perma-
nent Ladies' Temperance Association, the
object of which is to meet as often as conven-
ient to discuss and agitate the Temperance
question among ourselves, in our families,
and in the whole State, if possible, until our
conventions meet to nominate our Legislators
when we propose sending a Committee of
ladies with petitions to each of those Con-
ventions, praying them to nominate only such
men as they know to be thorough-going Tem-
perance men. And in order to ascertain how
the men feel on this subject, whose names
are announced as candidates for nomination,
we will immediately, to-day I may say, ad-
dress letters to each of these men, asking
them to pledge themselves publicly in our
county papers, at the earliest opportunity,
to take up and carry through the Maine Liquor
Law, (should they be elected for the next
session of our Legislature.) If they pledge
themselves unhesitatingly to carry out our
wishes, we bid them God speed; but if they
evade our question, we will set them down
on the side of the enemy, and go in with
heart and hand for those with whom we can
trust such a momentous question.

This plan carried out in all the Counties
of our State, as we intend to carry it out
in this, will, we firmly believe, with the blessing
of the Most High and the efforts which have
been made heretofore, secure to us this long-
prayed-for, and ever-to-be-admired law.

Believing then, we, in behalf of our
suffering sisters, most respectfully, earnestly,
and prayerfully, beseech you to go and do
likewise. Will the first lady who reads this
greeting, please consider herself called upon
individually to use all the efforts in her power
to call a full meeting of the ladies of her
town or city? When that is accomplished
let this appeal be read and deliberated upon.
And, ladies, think while you are so engaged,
the ladies of every county town in the State
are reading and deliberating upon a copy of
the same. Let "who will be first in the field,
and who will do most good when there," be
your motto. While we are using all the
means we can to accomplish our object, let
us acknowledge God in all our ways, and He
will direct our steps. Dear sisters let us
send up a united and simultaneous prayer
for success to the God of the suffering and
oppressed from the closet of every wife,
mother and sister in Pennsylvania, and we
must prevail. Send out your influence to
your neighboring towns; let it flow out,
wave upon wave, until they meet correspond-
ing waves from adjoining counties; there let
them mingle and roll and surge, until there is
a general upheaving of the whole State in favor
of the Law that will cause thousands to leap
for joy. Do not say, when this subject is
presented to you for consideration, that you
have no time to attend to it, that it was likely
started by a few enthusiasts. In answer to
the first objection let us say, cannot each one
of us economize time that we are in the habit
of spending to little or no purpose, day after
day, and in this time redeemed put forth all
our energies in the noble cause that has
claimed the attention of the greatest minds
that ever dwelt in mortal form. Dear ladies,
did each one of us burn the midnight taper
waiting yet dreading the return of a drunken

husband?—did our children cluster around our knees asking for bread, when we had none to give, because the liquor-dealer was enjoying all our substance received from the hands of a faithless husband and father, would we fold our hands and say, "Let us have no time to spend in the cause?" Let us answer the question as we know you will: "No, no, who will come to the rescue?" We echo back, who if not the principal sufferers? In answer to the second objection, we say it was not started by a few enthusiasts, nor was it the result of one meeting, but several. The subject was discussed and examined at our meetings, in all its bearings, by women who have suffered more than tongue could utter; by women, too, who have never suffered one pang, save that they sympathized with their wronged and injured sex. And as the result of those discussions, this plan was adopted as the most appropriate in which women could engage to redress their wrongs, and the most efficient in radically curing this great and growing evil. We call particularly upon those who are enjoying their quiet, peaceful homes—homes the spoiler has never dared to enter—to aid us in this undertaking: you can take up this subject with you, but the mouth of the drunkard's wife is sealed in two ways; first, her pride, her lingering and long-tried affection for her husband, forbid her to proclaim the extent of her suffering to the world. Secondly, she dare not do it in many instances at the peril of her life. He who has sworn at the altar to love and cherish her even as his own flesh, would, under the influence of ardent spirits, strike her bleeding and senseless at his feet.

This is no over drawn picture. Is there a County in our State that can say there has no murder been committed within its bounds by men under the influence of the fell destroyer? We would say to those whose homes the spoiler has entered, turning it from a blooming garden into a howling wilderness, "Poor, suffering sisters! lift up your heads, for the day of your redemption draweth nigh." Daughters of Pennsylvania, the good old State that never taries long behind in any laudable undertaking, arouse, awake; let us beseech you by all that is pure, noble and Christian in your woman's hearts, to take up this subject and carry it through with unflinching zeal, until the struggle is over and we are free.

Adopted by the members of the Lawrence County Temperance Association.

Mr. Garrison's Position.

The pioneer of modern anti-slavery or abolitionism is a marked man, and a man of mark. His movements are characteristic. He has long been a representative man. Unfortunately, the type of his mental and sentimental nature is such as is found adhering to many men who have nothing of his sincerity of character or integrity of heart. This gives advantages to those who take pleasure in maligning the cause of Freedom by abusing the man who advocates it.

With no sympathy with what is technically called "infidelity" by churchmen; on the contrary, with unwavering confidence in the Bible as a Divinely authorized and every way sufficient rule of faith and practice, we hear much of the clamor against "Garrison's infidelity" with very little sympathy for the clamorers.

What there is of it that is tangible, is the fruit of their farming. Far worse, in other directions, are the results of the unmistakable Atheism of the church respecting God, and the treachery of the clergy in reference to the interests of humanity. Men have been placed by them in the position of baptized heathens. And sanctified rubbers claim membership in the church. They have, by their "divinations," bewitched the saints with their sorceries, and poisoned the streams of truth with their mixtures. The "infidelity of Garrison" indeed!

While we regret the infidelity he exhibits toward the Bible as an inspired book, another theme has been ours for years. And that is the infidelity of the church—the practical atheism of the clergy.

Chinging to the Bible—believing it with all the tenacity of a religious zealot—and ready to the extent of our ability, to defend it at every point where attacked, when necessary, we shall accord to Mr. Garrison the right to state his own position.—*Westegan*.

The Peculiar Institution.

In an obscure corner, and the obscurest type of *The New Orleans Delta*, appears the following:

"FIRST DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE LARUE. —*Taquette v. J. M. C. vs. W. M. Lambeth and Mrs. Harris*. This was a case in which the plaintiff sought to recover her freedom. She declares she was legally manumitted in 1840, and continued to enjoy her freedom till near the beginning of 1845, when she was seized and put in jail by defendant, Lambeth, and afterwards carried to his plantation, where she has been compelled to work, until March, 1852, when she was sent to the city. She sues to recover her freedom, \$3,000 damages, and \$25 per month since she has been detained in defendant's service. On hearing the case, Judge Larue gave judgment, in decreeing the plaintiff to be free, but allowed no damages or wages."

It is difficult to characterize the monstrosity of such a proceeding as this. There is a free American woman, seized as a slave in 1845, and kept in bondage eight years on a plantation. Enabled finally, by what means the above court and bold statement does not explain to get a hearing in a Court of Justice, the Judge at once pronounces that her pretended master has no right over her, or in other words that he has kidnapped her and deprived her of liberty for that period. Of course Mr. Lambeth is an estate citizen; and the upright and learned Judge gives no damages to a woman for being deprived illegally of her liberty for eight years!

The New-Orleans press has not one word on the trial—no comment—no breath of indignation. Such is the peculiar institution. What has the Cotton-press of this City to say? Speak up, Messrs. of *The Express*, *Journal of Commerce and Courier and Enquirer*. At least assure us once again in this connection that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is a mere tissue of the imagination.—*Tribune*.

Our fair people of Vermont expect that their law will save them in 1853 "about one" take Champlain deers, seven double-ear of taxes, and sin enough to materially work at the day of judgment." "a sunshine enough to bless a homes, and make a happy Chief."

Free Presbyterian.

This paper was established some three years ago, at Mercer, Pa., under the editorship of Rev. Joseph Gordon, a faithful and thorough Abolitionist, who made it a terror to the Slavery-polluted churches of our country. Thoroughly Calvinistic in theology as he was, Mr. Gordon never endorsed the dishonest and slanderous imputations of "infidelity" which those Churches are continually casting upon Abolitionists who cherish a faith different from their own, with a view to counteract the effects likely to be produced by the truthful exposure of their complicity in the guilt of slaveholding. The American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends were always treated by him with Christian courtesy and respect. Some months ago, however, the *Free Presbyterian* was discontinued, and its good-will transferred to the *Christian Press* at Cincinnati, of which Mr. Gordon became one of the editors. The new paper promised well at first, but Mr. Gordon having ceased to write for it, it has lately sunk itself to the level of the popular religious press by its Jesuitical attacks upon Mr. Garrison and others who work with him in the Anti-Slavery cause, and especially by echoing the charge of "infidelity" brought against them by the pro-slavery Church. On this account, we are gratified to learn that the *Free Presbyterian* is to be revived under its former editor. It has long been our belief that a thoroughly orthodox man is not necessarily mean and ungenerous toward those whose theological sentiments do not square with his own; and Mr. Gordon will, we trust, help us by his example to retain a conviction which the un-Christian conduct of so many others is so well calculated to shake.—*Nat. A. S. Standard*.

Wind Bags.

Dr. Ross, of Chattanooga, Tenn., says in the *Advertiser* of that city, of the puerile resolutions of New School Presbyterian General Assembly on Slavery.

"The resolutions which were passed by a minority of the number which originally met, and after that original number had given the whole thing the go-by, will not express the mind of the Assembly. Besides, the whole thing was intended to be nothing but a bag of wind. I hope, therefore, the South will be steady, and not feel the least concern from this agitation. The strong Northern conservative spirit will tame down all this fiery Abolitionism in the Northwest." Of course? Maybe! "Wind bags" are not so effective as formerly. Besides they are vulnerable—you can bust 'em. And when confined gas does escape, it smells bad. And the remembrance is anything but fragrant. For these and other philosophical reasons we don't anticipate with much confidence, the success of the Presbyterian enterprise of taming down abolitionism with a wind bag."

One thing is secured, however, a proper name for the windy exhalations of the ecclesiastical gasometers of America. No better name can be given to the temporizing resolutions of the Conferences and Assemblies on Slavery, which yet allow, while they condemn, than "wind bags." That's it exactly.—*Westegan*.

Mosquitoes—Mode of Getting Rid of Them.

The Chinese appear to have some mode of driving away mosquitoes, which places them far in advance of us, and we are surprised that there has been no introduction here of some similar method. Mr. Fortune, in traveling in the interior of China, found the mosquitoes almost intolerable. In the boat there was no rest for him. He was finally advised to purchase some mosquito tobacco. The Chinese take some bamboo or other substance, get the sawings of some resinous wood, Juniper tree or such, mix it with some combustible matter, cover the stick with it nearly to its extremity then hang it up and burn slowly. The odor is not unpleasant. The saw-dust is sometimes put up in paper and burnt on the floor. Various species of wormwood are used, and the stems and plants are dried and mixed with some inflammable substance. The mosquito has an aversion to these substances, and whenever they are set on fire, the insect leaves. We should have this introduced for our summer use.—*Christian Press*.

A Contrast.

On the 18th of January, 1773, at Hanover, Va., Patrick Henry thus wrote: "Would any one believe that I am master of slaves of my own purchase? I am drawn along by the general inconvenience of living here without them. I will not, I cannot justify it. However culpable my conduct, I will so far pay my debt to virtue as to own the rectitude of her precepts, and lament my want of conformity to them."

"I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law that warrants slavery."

Now look at this, and judge if the world's people are not sometimes better than the professed disciples of Christ.

"Rev. Robert Jones, of Chambers county, Alabama, a preacher of the Methodist denomination, lately tied a negro man of his up to a tree and whipped him to death! After this, finding that neither God nor man would uphold him in his summary mode of sending a fellow-creature to Heaven, he ignominiously fled." The account of this barbarity is given in the *Alabama Herald*.—*Nat. Era*.

Thomas H. Benton.

This veteran statesman comes out nobly in his old age. He is of the Romans, and not, by far, the least worthy of them. He has run a truly American career.

"Born in North Carolina, in 1783; educated at Chapel Hill College in that State; studied law at William and Mary's in Virginia; entered the army in 1810; emigrated to the Territory of Missouri a year or two after; there became editor of a newspaper; saw Missouri admitted into the Union as a sovereign State in 1821; was elected to the United States a year before; served in that capacity 30 years; was a great man in the Senate when Webster, Clay and Calhoun were in their prime; was defeated in 1851; stumped the State with the vigor of a young campaigner, and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1852; and now, in his

seventieth year, is the foremost champion of that most magnificent project of modern times, the great Pacific Railroad.

From the Columbian.

Southern Morals and Northern Toadyism.

A friend in Washington county, Ohio, has sent us copies of the four articles below. The first, appears to be an original advertisement, of the legitimate business of Jos. JENNINGS, at New Orleans. Then follows a letter from a precious specimen of a toad-eater at the North—the reply of Jennings, which must have been very gratifying to the dough-face—and finally, the sentiment of the *New Orleans Press* in relation to the whole transaction.

The correspondence, and the remarks of the *Press*, below, come in the shape of a show-bill, evidently got up to invite the patronage of the scrupulous, whose scruples would be likely to be removed by the aptness of an "honest abolitionist" to participate in such a business.—The whole affair defies comment.

The friend who sends us the copy, says:—"I wonder if the scamps South, think that abolitionists are what these papers make them out? [Of course they do.] 'Honest abolitionists' gambling for negroes! 'Praying to the Lord for success!' and then 'transporting the unfortunate wretches to Liberia!'" The Lord deliver us from such abolitionism."

JOSEPH JENNINGS' GRAND RAFFLE.

"No! every one that thirsteth"—to win a noble prize! If ye have been asleep too long, pray open now your eyes, And gaze upon the treasure vast, presented to your view— Their qualities extremely rich, and varied is their hue.

And First you have two steeds well trained— And Tuxedo is their name— For mottle and for speed, long borne upon the wings of Fame—

And then the trainer Shannon, who made them what they are, With buggy and a harness fit to match the gorgeous car.

And next, you have *Eliza*—a golden visaged girl— One worthy to be treasured, e'en as a priceless pearl!

She cooks, she washes, irons—and does all things in style— And then she's fully guaranteed in title, all the while.

Oh! could you see this yellow girl, and view her melting eyes— Could you but taste her puddings rare, her pastry and her pies,

You'd say the price for all these things were nothing to compare To what *Eliza*—yellow girl, and all her virtues are!

Not the "Famed Countess" has a grace more winning to the eye— (But *Lizzy*'s too much modesty to lift her leg so high!)

And then she never figured yet before the Court of Law, And that's a virtue that we think her much the better for.

NEXT, comes the noble *Organ*—of multifarious tones— Which, like the harp of Orpheus, will move the very stones;

Henry Irwin is the maker—an artist of New York— And proudly may he claim it—*chef d'œuvre* of his work.

Two ladies' Golden Bracelets then NEXT invite your eye— Their beauty were enough, indeed, to make an anchorite sigh—

Both of them were designed for nymphs of histrionic fame, And of themselves are quite enough to gild their maker's name.

Thus Mr. JENNINGS offers to all who luck would try, Treasures as worthy of their use, as pleasing to their eye—

Then let all hasten to select a ticket of their choice, And in the RAFFLE quick to come, each one shall have a voice.

Mr. Jos. JENNINGS.

Sir:—A New Orleans paper has fallen into my hands, by which I perceive you have a raffle for two slaves—a man and a woman.—

So strongly are my feelings enlisted on behalf of poor Africans, held in cruel bondage, that I would willingly purchase the freedom of all were I able to do so; as my means are quite limited, however, I only enclose you \$20, for as many chances in your raffle. Please send me a certificate of the numbers taken, and also of the result; and, in event of my efforts being crowned with success, I shall make arrangements through an agent in New Orleans, to have the unfortunate wretches sent at once to Liberia.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

WASHINGTON HARRISON IRWIN.

West Troy, N. Y., May 8th, 9-12 P. M., 1852.

New Orleans, May 18th, 1853.

Mr. Washington Harrison Irwin,

West Troy, New York.

Respected Sir:

I received a few days ago your letter, in which was enclosed twenty dollars, with directions to apply the same to the payment of twenty chances in my raffle. I immediately complied with your request, and herein enclosed, you will find a certificate of the numbers taken by you. I like such conduct on the part of our Northern countrymen; if they would all act as you do, the South would be rid of a necessary evil. Let the North, by contribution, raise funds to buy our slaves;—if such a course were pursued by the abolitionists, they would succeed in their ambition, and cause no untoward feelings between different sections of our beloved country.

But sir, allow me to differ with you, when you say "your feelings are enlisted on behalf of poor Africans held in cruel bondage;"—perhaps you have never visited the South, and this is the reason you call them "poor Africans held in cruel bondage." I will not argue the

question with you, but from observation, must say, that the good and the honest slave is as contented and happy as the freeman.

Your obedient servant,
J. JENNINGS.

(From the New Orleans Press.)

AN HONEST ABOLITIONIST.

JENNINGS has shown us a letter from a leading abolitionist in New York, enclosing a draft for twenty chances in the big RAFFLE! He remarks that he is induced to do so, in the hope that the Lord will prosper his humble efforts to redeem Shannon and "fair Eliza" from cruel bondage. In event of success, he informs Mr. Jennings that he has, through an agent in this city, made arrangements for their transportation to Liberia.

Now, that is what we call an *honest abolitionist*. He makes no attempt to steal his neighbor's property, but is willing to take his chance and "trust to the Lord." We think his prospects for divine favor are much better than those who, under the garb of philanthropy, would divest another of his inherited or invested rights.

As we doubt not the prayers of all the abolition saints at the North will be enlisted in the matter, we cannot incur the risk of anticipating the action of Providence by presuming to doubt of their success.

From the Standard.

The White House a House of Prayer.

There is no popular sin which the pro-slavery Church of this country will not justify or excuse in the occupant of a high official station, provided only that he is attentive to the outward forms which that Church has prescribed. Sometimes she will canonize an influential man and gloss over the lowest personal vices, in return for an empty and heartless compliment to the power of Christianity, while at the same time she will hurl her anathemas at the head of a reformer, however pure his life, who will not pronounce her shibboleths. Our popular divines are always running after men in authority, and eager to appropriate to the furtherance of their own sectarian plans any marks of external deference for the forms of religion which they may exhibit. We have an example of this in the following paragraph, communicated to the *Christian Mirror* by "A Pastor," and eagerly copied by other religious papers:

"I am sure that many parents will rejoice to know, on unquestionable authority, that the Presidential Mansion is a house of prayer.—Daily social devotions, attended on Sabbath morning by all the inmates of the house, together with the constant recognition of God at table, while they mark the highest household in our land as exempt from the malediction pronounced against those families that call not upon the name of Jehovah, may serve to encourage Christians and set a good example to all."

THE EXCITING SLAVE CASE OF YESTERDAY.

On Monday morning last, two gentlemen from the South, Major Choutard and Judge Pickney, took rooms at the Burnet House. Four slaves attended them. During the day, two of the slaves, without saying a word to their masters, left, and have not since been heard of. Their masters took no measures for their recapture, and intended to continue their route yesterday morning, with the two remaining servants.—Just as they were getting ready to leave, one of the Deputy Sheriffs served a writ on Major C., to appear before Judge Stallo, to answer a charge of forcibly detaining two negro persons as slaves.

Their departure was necessarily postponed, and the parties repaired to the Court House. The slaves, upon being interrogated by the Court whether or not they wished to leave their master, Major Choutard, replied, "We will die before we will leave our master." The Judge dismissed the case, remarking that the negroes had a right to go and do as they pleased. The court room was densely crowded and much excitement prevailed. The parties leave on their trip to-day.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Alexander Jace, a free-born colored man of New York, has been taken up in the Choctaw Nation, Ark., as a runaway slave. He has friends in New York, and efforts will be made to reclaim him.—*Pa. Freeman*.

We read in the *Richmond*, (Va.) *Morning Mail*, of the 1st, that "Thomas Jefferson, said to be a free boy, was committed to prison for want of a register." What has become of that old resister in which he recorded that "all men are born free and equal"—*Boston Commonwealth*.

MURDER.—H. B. Wilson, of this county, was committed to Jail on Sunday last, on the charge of having killed a negro girl, his property, by excessive whipping. We have heard none of the particulars of the case.— *Raleigh (N. C.) Register*, June 15.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Last evening a youth in the employ of Mr. Thomas Daniels, while engaged at work in the third story of his Drug Store, near the scuttle which is used for passing goods from the basement, thoughtlessly stepped backwards and fell through. Mr. Daniels had left him but a moment before, and descended to the second story. While passing by the scuttle, something flitted by him, and intuitively grasped at it, caught the boy and landed him on the second floor, with no other injury than a dislocation of the shoulder. But for this, he must have fallen into the cellar, a distance of twenty-eight feet, at the imminent hazard of his life. Mr. Daniels cannot tell what induced him to catch for the boy, and does not really know in what manner he saved him, so rapid was the impulse he heeded him, and physical which directed his movements. It was in truth a most remarkable escape for the boy, and a feat which no forethought or deliberation would have aided to accomplish.—*Toledo Blade*.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JULY 16, 1853.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets August 7.

More Constitutional Law.

A white fugitive apprentice was arraigned last week, before U. S. Com. Morton, of N. Y. with a design of having him returned to New Jersey, from whence he had escaped. The facts of his indenture and escape were proved. But the Commissioner contended that the words of the Constitution and the fugitive act of 1850, (which our readers will recollect are the same), and the act of 1793, do not describe persons held to service or labor as apprentices. But that the word person in the Constitution is synonymous with slave, and that the whole scope of the Constitutional clause, and of the Congressional acts were exhausted in their application to fugitive slaves, and are applicable to none other.

Mr. Commissioner fortified his opinion by the *Prig* case, by quotations from Judge Story, and by the history of the Constitution and the law. He accordingly discharged the apprentice.

A new Constitutional construction. Probably we are indebted for it to that skin aristocracy which want let a colored man train in Massachusetts or Ohio, and now demands a special law to send him back to servitude. Everything must have a beginning, and we shall not wonder if Mr. Commissioner Morton's opinion was affirmed by his superiors at Washington, if any body should think it worth while to carry it there for revision.

And yet after all we have some little respect for this decision. We have little doubt it is the truth in regard to what was intended by a majority of the federal convention and by Congress. And we are quite glad to see so infamous and shockingly wicked laws, restricted in their operation by any means.

Commenting upon this case, the Anti-Slavery Standard says:

The advocates for the Anti-Slavery charter of the Constitution make, or think they make, a strong point in the argument that that clause in the Constitution, in Sec. 3, Art. 4, relating to fugitives from labor may apply to apprentices, and does not necessarily apply to slaves. The argument has, at least, done this good service, that the point will be judicially considered, and the practical meaning of the Constitution come to be, at length, positively decided by the Courts, and all reasonable doubts done away with. If it should ever be settled that the article in question does apply to apprentices, the next step may be that it does not apply to slaves, and should the door be once opened to innovations upon the popular construction of the Constitution, it may never be closed again till that instrument is made free from all positive or constructive support of Slavery. We acknowledge that we have not the least hope or expectation of this until Slavery is abolished, or a new Union created, though we should rejoice should we ever find ourselves mistaken. We are glad, however, to see the question raised, and the discussion carried on in the Courts, for good, we believe, will come of that, let the decision be as it may. We wish the Constitution were on the side of the Anti-Slavery Cause; but if it is not, as we maintain, the sooner that time comes the better, when history, argument and facts shall leave nothing on which to hang a doubt.

Bible Discussion.

The discussion between Messrs. Hartzell and Barker, which we noticed, continued from Monday till Friday afternoon, in all, nine sessions of from two and a half to three hours each.—The debate was conducted with courtesy and fairness, and with perhaps less to mar the good feeling of the parties than is usual on such occasions. Cyrus McNeely, C. S. S. Griffing and Wilson Thorn, presided to the satisfaction of all. And the utmost decorum on the part of the audience prevailed to the end.

Mr. Hartzell presented, among other things, what he deemed the application of the "perfect rule of life" found in the Bible, to women and to slavery. He warmly sustained Paul's teachings in regard to women's rights and duties. In regard to slavery, he contended that all that had been done for its removal, in the past, or that was doing in the present, was to be attributed to the Bible. He reiterated, with all its absurdity, the common orthodox charge, that abolitionist were, under pretence of anti-slavery, seeking to establish infidelity and subvert the Bible. In the charge, he indiscriminately included all classes of anti-slavery men without exception. During this part of his address the speaker warmed up with unusual energy. The whole class of reformers who are not of the church, received severe denunciation.

Mr. Barker's reply on these points presented a masterly specimen of compact logic—severe rebuke and overwhelming eloquence, especially his answer to the question, which Mr. Hartzell had tauntingly asked, "What has abolition done?" We intended to have presented our readers with a sketch of the remarks on this point, but are compelled to defer it.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—We learn from the last *Una*, that though a call was issued some few weeks since for the assembling of this Convention in Cleveland in October next, it has nevertheless been thought best to change the time. It is now proposed to hold it in New York city in September. The arrangement is not yet, however, definitely made.

Mr. GEORGE WEAVER was re-elected a Justice of the Peace in this village on Saturday last. The election was a most brisk and exciting one. The temperance question was the one at issue. Some of all parties united with the rummies to oppose Mr. Weaver. Some Free Soilers and some loudly professing temperance men, found themselves in bad company. Mr. Weaver's majority was a small one.

Manufactures at the South.

The *Era*, speaking of the Memphis Convention, gives an opinion that the South is beginning to see its own interest, and is in earnest to withdraw itself from exclusive planting and introduce manufactures of various descriptions; thus bringing slave artisans in competition with the free. If so, the support to slavery so generally rendered by northern mechanics and manufacturers, will work directly with increased power to their own oppression. A righteous retribution it will be, and one natural and inevitable. We invite our citizens in time to look at the matter and avert the evil by seeking the emancipation of labor in every form. Whether the South succeeds in introducing mechanics and manufactures or not, the laborer always has been, and always will be impoverished and degraded by the existence of slave-labor. The industrial classes of the North are the y whose interests are especially concerned in the question. They have it in their power to overthrow the system. Justice and humanity combine with interest in urging them to this purpose. Let not narrow views or party prejudice prevent the effort. The *Era* says:

"Slave labor, hitherto restrained to such applications as did not materially compete with the interest of the free, is to take a new sphere, and its cheaper productions to be thrown into rivalry in the markets of the world with the work of men whose votes and voices, prejudices and oppressions, have hitherto been of formidable power. The cheaper kinds of fabrics are manufactured in the South now. Two or three thousand slaves in Richmond have turned as many white men out of that employment in Philadelphia; and the day is not distant when tens of thousands of black girls will be making the cottons that the Lowell girls are paid for to-day. Every species of manufactures which can be cheaply and effectively carried on and regulated by superintendents, is quite possible in Virginia; and the sectional independence of the South, which is to be established while it is growing up her slaves into manhood, will be holding down the wages of the free laborers of the North, who have allowed and helped their enslavement. The office will be punished without a miracle here or postponement till hereafter. The South will be coming right and reaping its benefits, the North will be suffering for the wrong until it is completely atoned for and removed. Let God's justice work. We are not without hope that it will be mitigated to the one as it will be blessed to the other party, for the beneficence of the system under which we have our common existence is as infinite as its Author."

DER NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—This paper has made its appearance. Its mission is an important one, the circulation of facts among our German population. The papers should be scattered freely over Columbia, Stark and Wayne counties. This class of population have had a very limited access to facts regarding slavery, and yet we know that no class of persons can be more readily reached by them, than the Germans, if the facts can come to them well authenticated. Let anti-slavery men see to it, that this mission is thoroughly used, if it shall prove, as we hope it will, a faithful instrumentality. We can't read the *Democrat*, and so have to take it upon trust. A good German Anti-Slavery paper is just what has long been needed, and what will do immense good.

"GOSNA ORE.—The colored residents of Circleville, Ohio, are about sending an agent to Liberia, to seek out a home for them, as are also the colored people of Cleveland."

Doubtful. We clip the above from an eastern paper, but have never heard of it in these parts before.

WORKING BOTH WAYS.—The colored people of Cincinnati have established a theatre in that city. In imitation of their pale brethren they have kindly appropriated a place in the third tier for the *whites*. They are decidedly opposed to the promiscuous mingling of colors.

ASHUTABALA AND N. LISBON RAILROAD.—The Company for building this road organized on the 4th inst., by the election of a Board of Directors. It consists of Henry Hubbard, F. Carlisle, Joshua R. Giddings, L. B. Austin, J. H. Holcomb, Henry Springer, and A. L. Brewer.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Fourth Annual Anniversary of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania is before us. Its faculty is full, and its regular sessions commence in October. For particulars, see advertisement. The catalogue embraces thirty-one matriculated students.

FREEMAN'S MANUAL.—Our thanks are due Mr. Rice for the back numbers of this semi-monthly. It is filled with interesting anti-slavery matter and valuable for circulation. It is to be published semi-monthly until thirteen numbers are issued. Address L. L. Rice, Columbus.

The Government of Cuba has imprisoned two of the most notorious of the slave traders upon that island, the one a Spaniard, the other a Frenchman. They at first considered it a joke, but according to the *New York Tribune*, are beginning to think the Captain General is earnest. The Croles rejoice to see the hand of the government upon the Spaniard. We think they will hardly punish them severely. If we understand the matter, the Captain General is as deeply implicated in the trade as anybody else.

"QUALIFIED VOTERS" only, can hold State offices in Ohio. Women and niggers out of the question.

Denying Christ.

"Shall we deny Christ, in order to free the slave?" asks the last Christian Press, and then in answer, gives us two columns to prove that joining the anti-slavery movement of the day is denying Christ, and that therefore, Christians should be separate therefrom. Slavery, the Press contends, must be abolished by an "orthodox church, and through Christ, his word and his spirit." "Every other scheme is not alone worthless, but positively and deeply injurious." "A scheme for reform which proposes to sweep away the foundation of our faith, has nothing in common with us, so as to demand or admit of our co-operation. The question of slavery becomes MERELY INCIDENTAL AND UNIMPORTANT." Again the Press says:

"Henceforth we are compelled to consider the movement of which we have been speaking, not as essentially anti-slavery, but one whose real purpose is the overthrow of evangelical religion. The slavery question only offers a convenient stand-point for the attack. We do not mean that this is true of every individual thus engaged, but that such is the character of the movement as a whole."

A most false and slanderous assertion. Directly the opposite is true. Individuals in that party are, as individuals, laboring to sustain what the Press calls infidelity, just as others are laboring to advance evangelical religion. But that the anti-slavery movement is laboring for either the one or the other, is by no means true.

We are now fully sustained by the confessions of the Press itself, in the charge we have previously made against it, viz.: that it was ready to sacrifice the slave to its theological opinions. In comparison with these opinions slavery is "merely incidental and unimportant." This is the anti-slavery of the Christian Press. The representative of the purest form of ecclesiastical anti-slavery, which we can find in the West, if we may trust its own representations. Slavery it graciously concedes, is an evil, with its unpaid toil—its cruel lash—its bloody murders, perpetrated in all forms—its more than Sodom of pollution—its annihilation of marriage—its recklessness of all the ties of humanity—its annihilation of the human soul, its sympathies, its powers, and its holiest aspirations—Slavery "with its bloody car, driving axle deep through crushed hearts and human souls," "is merely incidental and unimportant," compared with the success of Mr. Boynton's theological opinions. To join with an infidel in stemming a flood of such inhumanity, is an offence which "evangelical religion" cannot for a moment tolerate. It is to deny Christ, and bring upon one's self swift destruction.

If such be the estimate which "evangelical religion" puts upon human rights, upon human dignity, upon human happiness here and hereafter, what wonder if opposition to such a monstrous religion, is fast sweeping over the land, as the Press affirms. The positions and opinions of the Press, will drive it onward with hurricane speed. God has made men with hearts, and if theology has eaten them out of ministers and church members, it has not altogether thus done to the people. They will prefer that humanity which God has written upon their souls, to the heartless theology which the Christian Press inculcates. The slave has nothing to hope from such a religion, and if it chooses to disclaim its cause as "unimportant," he will be no loser thereby. Far better, than that it whine of its superlative importance.

RAPPO-MANIA OVERTHROWN.—In two parts.—By the politeness of the publishers, FOWLER & WELLS and Co., Boston, we have received the first part of this work, entitled "The Christian Religion Triumphant, or the scriptures, reason, philosophy, common sense and religion, vindicated against the claims of the spiritual rappers. By Henry Wickliff. Part Second, soon to be published, proposes to demonstrate the cause of the spiritual rappings.

That is just what we want, "Demonstration"—and hereafter, just what we have not had. Whether we shall get it, we can tell better when part second shall arrive. The present, examines the creed of the rappers by the tests proposed, and concludes with the exhortation,

"Behold it, ye sons of men, and come not thou into its secrets, for its touch is pollution, its embrace is spiritual death."

Sub Slavery.

"The National Era, to designate those who advocate the project of starving out the slave system, by the introduction of Chinese coolies into the culture of cotton at 6d. a day, proposes a new prefix to the term slavery, namely sub-slavery. Henceforth, then, there is to be a class designated by the term sub-slavery. Will it not, for the sake of brevity, do for a certain class who are known by their frequent use of the term, 'I hate slavery as much as any-body.' But also, for those who claim to be neutral?"—*Christian Press.*

Yes, it will do for such, and why not for those who want to go to anti-slavery meetings with infidels? The anti-slavery of such, is eminently sub-slavery to their theology.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A notice of this gathering at Columbus, was crowded out last week. It is represented as a most magnificent affair. The procession was two miles in length—and the assembly in the Park, numbered ten thousand. Neal Dow, and Dr. Jewett of Massachusetts, were the prominent speakers.

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.—This meeting was numerously attended, and its deliberations marked with ability. We will give some report of it in our next.

Well Said.

The last Homestead Journal, in commenting upon the recent Free Soil nominations in this county, talks like one who knows where moral power resides. That it is in truth, rather than in numbers. It says:

"Knowing our Cause to be a good and just one, we feel assured it must and will bring to its support all intelligent and enlightened good men. Our concern is not so much about the magnitude of the vote our candidates will receive, as it is that our principles are retained unsullied and unstained by concessions and compromises, and that we pursue a consistent and honorable course in all our public as well as private acts, in our endeavors to advance and strengthen our Cause. If we do not act as men contending for principles, without any regard for the emoluments and honors of office, we never can effect any permanent good. As men placing our chief reliance in moral power, we must always support principles rather than men,—and labor for the RIGHT without reference to the triumph of party."

KENTUCKY.—Rev. John G. Fee writes to the American Missionary, that he has received numerous invitations to settle in Madison and Rockcastle counties. Though he cannot think of leaving his present field, he hopes soon to visit Madison and Fleming counties, and hold meetings. He adds, that he is entertained, that when he shall do so, "two Methodist preachers will come out on free church principles."

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—It has been resolved to hold a convention of Ohio Editors on the 10th of January next. A committee of arrangements has been appointed.

INDIAN WHISKEY.—A correspondent of the Tribune describes the liquor sold to the fishermen of Mackinaw, as "Indian Whiskey," and says that in that village from ten to twenty shops are daily open for its sale. Verily they have need of a Maine Law in Michigan, if this man speaks truth. The article sold is thus described:

"A barrel of which consist of two gallons of alcohol, thirty gallons of water, tobacco enough to make it intoxicating, and cayenne pepper enough to give sufficient strength, and justly entitled to the Indian name of 'fire water,' costing not six cents per gallon, and sold at twenty-five cents per quart, and by the cask at fifty cents per gallon; you can form some idea of what Mackinaw would lose by the enforcing of this liquor law throughout the fisheries."

A HEAVY BUSINESS.—On the 30th ult. the Legislature of Connecticut passed a resolution, appropriating one thousand dollars!—yes, the whole of it,—to aid in colonizing free people of color from that State. The Governor is to select the emigrants from those who apply, and pay the Colonization Society fifty dollars each, on receiving notice of their embarkation. To get rid of twenty colored people can of course be no very great object to the whole State of Connecticut. But it shows its good intentions.

EXCOMMUNICATED.—The Union, the Democratic organ at Washington, has excommunicated the N. Y. Evening Post and the Buffalo Republic, because "they are abolitionists in fact, while they claim to be Democrats." It says:—

"They have never stood upon the creed adopted by the party at Baltimore in 1852—they do not now recognize that creed as the test of democracy—and for that reason it is an utter perversion of language and a slander upon the party to call them democrats. They do not deserve the respect due to open and avowed abolition journals, for whilst their abolitionism is their ruling characteristic they prove themselves dishonest in professing to belong to a party which they know repudiates all sympathy or fellowship with abolition."

"We wash our hands of all further association or connection with those journals, and we treat them as standing as clearly without the democratic party as the New York Tribune or the National Era."

The services of the Post, after having sacrificed its consistency and conscience to elect General Pierce, meets with this reward. But who will say it is not merited.

THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY at its recent session in Dayton, recommended Lorin Andrews for State Superintendent.

A PROPOSITION has been before the council of Charleston, S. C., to prevent colored citizens from riding through the streets on horseback or in a vehicle, except in attendance upon whites, or otherwise, furnished with a written permission so to do. Some of the Charleston folks think it will cost more than it will come to. Should not wonder if it did.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—A New Orleans paper proposes that the school examiners of the city, ascertain the abolition tendencies of all the teachers they employ, by proposing as a test the question, "What do you think of Uncle Tom's Cabin?" Another correspondent of the same paper, proposes to add to the topics for inquiry, questions concerning the Maine Law, Woman's Rights, Bloomerism, &c. Thus are southern youth to be protected from all taint of innovation. Wonder if our northern young men will continue to subject themselves to such humiliating inquiries?

SOUTHERN JUSTICE.—On the 4th., a runaway slave was shot dead, in a cave in Adams Co., Miss. He neither ran nor resisted his assailant. And yet a jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide!

ALMANACS.—The Phenological and Water-cure Almanacs for 1854, have been issued by Fowler and Wells, N. Y.

Celebration at Mogadore.

Mogadore, July 5th '53.

MR. EDITOR: We celebrated the Fourth-of-July in this place, in a way, that if it did not interest the old hunkers, rejoiced the hearts of all the true lovers of freedom present, and I think did not fail to make a decided impression for good upon the rising generation. We burned no powder in honor of freedom's day. We had no parade of military, with gaudy trappings, to excite in the minds of the young the infernal desire to become human butchers. But led by the spirit stirring strains of the "Mogadore Band," we all, young and old, rich and poor, repaired to a beautiful grove, where, after prayer—reading the Declaration of Independence, and a song from the "Hale family," appropriate for the occasion, E. Hale, (a member of the "Hale family," and orator of the day), addressed the people upon the great Reforms of the day, as being necessary to the progressive development of universal Liberty in this country.—He exposed the wrongs that exist both in Church and State—setting our sins as a nation before us—at the same time speaking in the highest commendation of the rights and privileges that we *white* citizens are permitted to enjoy. Another song from the Hale family, which, by its noble sentiment, kindled in the heart of every genuine lover of freedom an indelible flame of hatred to oppression, closed the exercises.

We were then introduced to the table, where was provided by the ladies of Mogadore and vicinity, a rich repast of "good things" in great abundance and free to all. After the removal of the cloth, a few voluntary toasts were given, complimentary of the ladies, the dinner, &c., when the following toast was given by S. Baird, Esq., which called forth the loudest huzzas, and made the old forest ring to its farthest recess:

"May the day speedily come, when we may celebrate this great day of Independence throughout the whole of the United States according to the grand sentiment of the Declaration of Independence, which is Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all, without distinction of color or sex."

Thus closed the festivities of the day—enlivened by songs and music from the Band. A day long to be remembered on account of its entire consecration to freedom.

A PARTICIPANT.

"ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS."—If any of our readers can furnish us with facts relative to the past history, or present condition of the *Anti-Slavery Friends*, who withdrew from the Indiana Yearly Meeting, some eight or ten years ago, they will greatly oblige us by communicating them to us. Any authentic facts, relative to their separation, history, operations and present prospects, will be acceptable.

The 5th inst., was the 27th anniversary of emancipation in New York. The occasion was celebrated by the colored people of Binghamton.

THE FOREST CITY has been enlarged. It grows on whig excommunication.

Mrs. Brown is the guest of Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, in Paris.

EXPENSES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The expenses attendant upon ordering out several companies of volunteers, some two years ago, at Chicago, to enforce the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are yet unpaid. The matter is now undergoing litigation.

THE KNICKERBOCKER for July, is a capital No. It is first of Vol. XLII. It appears in new type, and the Editor's table shows more than ordinary industry, and quite its ordinary wit and tact.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY of Stark county are invited to assemble at Marlboro' at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d inst., to nominate State and county officers.

THE POST-OFFICE has been removed to the building formerly occupied as the butter store on the south side of Main-st.

Case of John Freeman.

The interest in the Indianapolis kidnapping case, still continues. Freeman has not yet been removed from the jail of that county. Says the Democrat of that city, "He has the glorious privilege of remaining there, by paying three dollars a day for a guard to prevent his own rescue."

An attempt was made to bail him. As an expression of public sentiment, more than one hundred citizens, of all parties, signed a note to the bank, for \$1000. On this, specie to that amount was procured, and tendered against damages, and the best citizens of the place, offered in addition, a bond of \$4000, as security for all damages to the kidnapper, that might accrue from Freeman's release. But all was unavailing. The U. S. Commissioner refused to receive bail, on the ground that he had no discretion of that sort.

This kidnapper, Ellingham, who is said, (we don't know how truly,) to be a Methodist preacher, is in a fair way to work the Indiana slave into a thorough indignation against the fugitive law and the whole patriarchal system.—May he most eminently succeed, and come in himself, for a fair share of the same article.

WOMEN AND TEMPERANCE.—In the year 1774 the following petition was presented, which shows that the Temperance cause had not much progressed among females; we give it verbatim:

Newbury Port, June 13 1774. Gentlemen Select men of the town of Newbury Port, I beg your approbation to retale Run, as I am a wider and unable to do much work, and I shall take it as a favor, from you.

a petition of Amney Lowden

Correspondence.

St. Louis, July, 7th, 1853.

To the Editor of the Bugle.

DEAR FRIEND: Will you permit me through the columns of the Bugle, to speak to your readers a few words on the subject of Temperance. Now, it seems to me, is the time in Ohio for earnest action. A new Senate and House are to be chosen, and if the people wish to effect any thing for the benefit of a society thro the operation of law, they must be wary in the selection of candidates. Now, too, we find a lull in the political elements—there is no President to be chosen for a season or two, and while the political aspirants are taking breath, it would be well to urge upon them the necessity of thinking, at least, what can be done to stay the great moral pestilence which is scourging our fair land. The women of Ohio are not considered legal voters. But if they would agree to meet under the shade of some big tree, some afternoon, in each township and neighborhood, and discuss this temperance matter, and agree among themselves to use all their influence against any man who is not a strictly sober man at all times and in all places,—I am inclined to think no drunkard would ever again disgrace our Legislative Halls. Let them have township meetings and send up their delegates to county meeting, and let them nominate their candidates, choosing, of course, the best men in the county or district, and then modestly, yet firmly, present their choice to the lords of Creation. Do you think those lords of creation would dare bring out a dram-drinker, if all the women would unite on an anti-dram-drinking man? I tell you nay. Now, if we are not allowed our right of choosing our own law givers, let us come as near it as we can, and show them at least, that we can think for ourselves. Let no anti Woman's Rights friend of temperance take alarm. They may call their meetings; two parties if they will—or get up expressions of public feeling in any way they choose, so they let their opinions be fully understood. Who does not remember the numerous newspaper paragraphs during the political campaign, showing that the vote had been taken at such a dinner party, or on such a steamboat, and in such a rail car, "and the ladies, God bless them," were all in favor of "Pierce and Scott." The men understood all this; they knew its influence on the public mind. Then take the vote on temperance at every evening party, sewing circle, and quilting; get that expression before the people, and you may be assured it will have its effect.

It is proposed, I hear, to call a meeting of the Women's State Temperance Society at Dayton during the time of the State Fair. I hope this will be done; for there will be hundreds there who would be glad to be present, who would not perhaps be able to leave their homes at another time. Perhaps some one will query—what right have I, no longer a resident of Ohio—to be giving advice. I claim no other right than that which earnest love gives to my heart. Ohio is my home—there I was born—there for almost a half a century I fought the battle of life. To be sure I have crossed the geographical line, but not one shred of the interest and feeling, not one ligament of love has been broken. I am with you and of you still. Oh, could you witness as I have witnessed here, the terrible effect of intemperance, you would not wonder that my heart is stirred in the cause. Ohio is far in advance of many of the Western States in her out-spoken opposition to intemperance; but I saw in a St. Louis paper the other day a statement that more whiskey was made in one house in Ohio than in any other one place in the States. I do not go out here any where but I see the strong barrel, with its dozen hoops upon each end, marked "Ohio Whiskey." Oh my sisters, shall this go on? Shall Ohio be almost a Temperance State, and yet send out its millions of gallons of the poison of death, to destroy and blight this beautiful land of the West. You can do much for the cause—will you not do it? It is the cause of God and Humanity!

FRANCES D. GAGE.

Congregational Conference.

The Congregationalists of Ohio have just held a Conference at Mount Vernon, Knox Co. Among their resolutions are the following on slavery and intemperance:

SLAVERY.

Resolved, 1st. That we regard slaveholding as a sin against God and a crime against man.

2d. That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as directly in conflict with the law of God, and that we will make all proper effort for its repeal.

That as communion with slaveholders sanctions, in the estimation of many, the practice of slavery, the existence of the relation should be taken as *prima facie* evidence of unworthiness for Christian fellowship, and, if there be exceptions should be made manifest by the individuals who may be implicated.

TEMPERANCE.

Resolved, That as the use of intoxicating liquors is productive of manifold and manifold evils in society, we rejoice in the effort to prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of the intoxicating beverages, and will give our influence as citizens and Christians to secure the passage of the Maine Law.

Governor Wood,

Left Cleveland on Tuesday last, on his mission, on which occasion he was escorted to the boat, by the military and the citizens. Here is his farewell to the people of Ohio:

To the electors of the State of Ohio:

My resignation, as Chief Magistrate, is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to take effect on the 13th inst.

In dissolving the official connexion that exists between us, a deep sense of gratitude prompts me thus publicly to express my acknowledgments to the people of Ohio for their confidence and impartiality. A residence of thirty-five years in this State, the repeated evidences of friendship I have received, and so

unequivocally conferred, render Ohio and her people very near and dear to my heart.

I have been in the service of the State, in responsible positions, for a quarter of a century. I now retire from it, but leave the State Government highly prosperous, in all its various departments.

I shall be succeeded in office by a gentleman of talents, of executive experience, and well known to the country, and no evils can result to the Public from my resignation.

I leave Ohio for a far distant land, and with the deepest sorrow, but duty to my family requires the sacrifice. I shall ever feel the most lively interest in the welfare of our State, and in the prosperity and happiness of her people. Should Providence gratify me in my wishes to return at some future time, I shall meet every citizen with true friendship, and I now leave him with sincere regret.

I leave in the fullest confidence that those who shall hereafter direct your councils, will be actuated by patriotism and wisdom, and most ardently hope that High Heaven may confer on the people of the State the choicest blessings.

I bid you an affectionate farewell.

REUBEN WOOD.

ITEMS.

Maurice O'Connell, eldest son of Daniel O'Connell, is dead.—A monument is to be erected in New York city in honor of Gov. Tomkins.

—The crops in Northern Indiana and Illinois are reported excellent.—There are six Free Democratic papers in Vermont.—Barnum has offered \$1000 for a man who is not opposed to intemperance. He wants him for the Museum.—Mrs. Ann Parry has been appointed Post Mistress, at Rock P. O., Lancaster Co., Pa.—The bill abolishing capital punishment, which passed the Connecticut Senate, was lost in the House.—Princeton College lately celebrated its 100th anniversary.—President Roberts has been re-elected by the Liberians—279 marriage licences were issued in Hamilton Co., in June.—A bill is before the New York Legislature for the better Security of Railroad passengers.

Free Democracy of Stark County.

A meeting of the Free Democracy of Stark county, will be held at Marlboro, on Saturday, the 23d of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination their candidates for State and County officers, to be voted for at the election in October.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending July 13th.

Joseph Cope, Short Creek, 1,50-457

Joseph Cope, Colerain, 1,50-411

Aaron Carpenter, Adrian, 3,00-491

Aaron Brooks, Linesville, 1,00-417

Joseph Ingram, Salem, 1,50-456

D. L. Sherman, Freedom, 6,75-280

D. H. Wright, " 3,61-165

Simon Platt, New Brighton, 1,50-450

James Dimick, Brunswick, 37-401

John Smith, Mecca, 2,00-467

Joseph Shinn, Meridith's Mill, 2,00-468

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.

The first term of this school will commence August 8th, 1853, and continue eleven weeks.

The services of Mr. J. Markham and Mr. Wm. McClain have been secured, and a requisite number of competent assistants will be employed.

The School is furnished with a set of good School Apparatus, Cabinet of Geological Specimens, Outline Maps, Anatomical Plates, &c.

A Normal Class will be formed for the accommodation of those who wish to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching.

During the term a course of lectures will be delivered on Anatomy and Physiology, illustrated by a superior French Manikin and Skeleton.

In addition to the other branches usually taught in the best Union Schools, a regular COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT in which the Science of Accounts shall be thoroughly taught, will be connected with the School.

Board and Rooms can be had on reasonable terms.

For full Circular or Particulars address any of the subscribers.

Jacob Henton, Isaac Snider, John Harris, Richard Garrigues, Clayton Sharp, Eli Davidson, Board of Education.

SALEM, Col. Co., O.

PENN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FEMALE SESSION.

THE Fall Session for Females in this Institution commences September 1st, and the Spring Session for Males on March 1st, of each year. Equal privileges are enjoyed by both. The Medical doctrines taught by the Faculty, (which consists of eight Professors) are liberal and progressive. Professors' Fees \$50.00. For details particulars, or announcements, address the Dean.

ABRM. LIVEZEY, M. D. 329 N. 12th St., Below Green, Philadelphia.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Saturday, October 1st, 1853, and continue five months (21 weeks) closing on the 25th of February, 1854.

FACULTY.

David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Edward Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Hilbert Darlington, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Edwin Fessel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

Martha H. Moery, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry.

Persons wishing further information as to terms, regulations, &c., or desirous of receiving the Announcement, will please apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean of the Faculty.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D. 229 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

NORMAL CLASS.

AT THE

MARLBORO UNION SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 13th of August, and continue Eleven weeks. The following paragraphs are extracted from the address of the Students at the last session of the Normal Class:

"The congregation of a large number of individuals under rather adventurous circumstances, but having a common object in view, has been followed by a steadily increasing degree of harmony and good feeling, commensurate only with the rapidity of their improvement. Among the peculiar influences which have operated to bring about so great success in so short a period of time, the energy, zeal and interest of the inhabitants stands most conspicuous. They have permitted a tax to be levied, the current year, of fourteen mills on the dollar, on all the property in the district, over and above the State tax, for educational purposes, and when this fund was found insufficient, individuals have voluntarily subscribed considerable amounts. In all the records of education there has never been instanced a town or village where the cause of improvement has been as liberally sustained as in this place.

"Co-important with this, is the high standing of the Principal, an individual possessing in an eminent degree that rare combination of talents which has procured for him here, as elsewhere, the unbounded confidence and highest respect of all within his influence.

"Next in importance in the train of circumstances which have so powerfully operated to advance the interests of this particular school, may be ranked the peculiar, analytical, demonstrative, thorough and practical methods of teaching which are adopted. Without going into a lengthy dissertation on its advantages over other modes, or detailing the peculiarities of the system itself, suffice it to say that there are real distinguishing traits and manifest advantages over any other mode within our knowledge, and a just and adequate idea of its superiority can only be obtained by a visit to the school itself.

"In its facilities for illustration, the Marlboro Union School can safely challenge comparison with any in the State—possessing the most modern and improved forms of Philosophical, Astronomical, Chemical and Anatomical apparatus. Purchased at an expense of \$1,000, it is superior to any in the State, with the exception of that in three or four colleges.

"The good feeling of the students, hard and laborious study, and the plan for the self-government of the school, have been fostered and sustained by the publication of two daily papers; one by the male the other by the female department. These papers being edited and read each morning at the commencement of the exercises, by the students consecutively, and having a portion devoted to the exercises of the preceding day, have been found to exert the most salutary influence, not only in the moral government, but in securing a prompt attendance and unusual application to study. They have likewise, in turn, developed talents and resources in persons who might otherwise have remained ignorant of their possession.

"Two evenings of each week have been appropriated to the cultivation of Literary talents through the medium of an Elocution class and a Lyceum, each of which has proved to be an abundant source of profit and pleasure.

"The interest of the present term has likewise been enhanced by the Normal Class, comprising many old and experienced teachers.

"Notwithstanding the press of studies and other duties, sufficient time has been found to make the superior advantages of the older portion available to those less fortunate, by several experience meetings, in which the subject of school government has been one of the highest interest, and many circumstances incident to the teacher's profession related, which should properly come before the public, as serving to show the rapid progress of the cause of education. The daily exercises of the Normal Class have consisted in part of demonstrations of the various rules and first principles of the various sciences, and lectures on school regulations, arrangement of classes, &c."

In addition to the apparatus mentioned above, the use of a French Dissecting Manikin, at an expense of \$300, has been secured for the Physiology Class.

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